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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF BUDE/STRATTON

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year 1960



Health Area Office,
Launceston,
Cornwall

WILLIAM PATERSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF BUDE/STRATTON

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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY :

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH :

WILLIAM PATERSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Also holds appointments of : Medical Officer of Health :
Stratton Rural District Council
Launceston Rural District Council
Launceston Borough Council
Camelford Rural District Council

Assistant County Medical Officer, Area No. 6 Cornwall County Council

School Medical Officer, Cornwall County Council

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR :

P. DURSTON, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.



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SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	4,294
Population	5,230
No. of separate dwellings occupied	1,737
Rateable value 1960	£78,781
Product of ld. rate	£318

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Rate per 1,000 estimated population</u>
<u>Live Births</u>				
Legitimate	70	43	27	13.76
Illegitimate	2	1	1	
<u>Stillbirths</u>	1	-	1	13.88 per 1,000 total births
Deaths (all causes)	90	37	53	17.20
Deaths from Puerperal Causes				
Puerperal and post abortive				
Sepsis				
Other Puerperal Causes				
				N I L
<u>Infant Mortality</u> (Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births)				
	2	2	-	27.77

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	4	8	12
Measles (all ages)	-	-	-
Whooping Cough (all ages)	-	-	-
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	-	-	-

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE URBAN
DISTRICT COUNCIL OF BUDE/STRATTON.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1960.

The vital statistics show an increase of five in the number of deaths compared with the previous year, and an increase of nine in the number of births. Deaths once more outnumbered births, but the estimated mid-year population showed an increase of ten. Heart disease, vascular lesions of the nervous system and cancer, in that order, once more headed the list of causes of death. There was one stillbirth, and the deaths of two infants were recorded.

The incidence of infectious disease was negligible, apart from a sharp outbreak of measles at the end of the year, the great majority of the cases occurring in the month of December. There were no cases of diphtheria, and no cases of poliomyelitis. An extended scheme of vaccination against the latter disease continued during the year.

As is particularly necessary in a holiday resort, careful supervision of food premises was maintained, and poor technique in the handling and dispensing of loose ice-cream, revealed by unsatisfactory samples in the early part of the season, called for much advisory and corrective action, which achieved the necessary improvement. Unfortunately, the employment of part-time and seasonal workers usually means that the lessons have to be learned again each year.

For the first time for many years, it was not possible to achieve inspection of all the meat killed at the local slaughterhouse, due to the illness of your Public Health Inspector. Meat inspection entails much more than a passing glance at a carcase, as the name might be thought to imply. It is, in fact, a modified form of post-mortem examination with the object of finding pathological evidences of disease in the carcase, if present, and which calls for knowledge, skill, experience and judgement. It may not be realised that the satisfactory state of affairs in the Urban District, in connection with meat inspection, is achieved only by considerable work by your Public Health Inspector, which includes many hours of overtime.

I must express my thanks to Mr. Durston, the Council's Public Health Inspector, for the valuable assistance he has given in all aspects of our work and in the preparation of this report. The Council's other Departments have continued their willing co-operation. I am grateful to the General Practitioners of the District for their continued co-operation.

Once again, it is a pleasure to express my appreciation of the help and encouragement I have received from the Council and, in particular, from the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM PATERSON

Medical Officer of Health

Natural and Social Conditions

Area (in acres) 4,294. The Urban District of Bude/Stratton is partly a health and seaside resort and partly agricultural in character. It is bounded at its western extremity by the Atlantic Ocean, the coast-line in this particular part of north Cornwall running almost due north and south.

Whilst the hinterland is undulating and hilly in character, contour heights seldom rise above 500 feet and this no doubt is in part the explanation for the exceedingly moderate rainfall figures, (average annual rainfall for 20 years 33.74"), which in view of exposure to the prevailing south westerly winds, might be expected to be considerably higher.

Population - The Registrar General has estimated the population for the mid-year 1960 to be 5,230 compared with 5,220 in the previous year. In 1960 there were 72 births and 90 deaths, 18 more deaths than births.

Deaths - The total number of deaths assigned to the District for the year was 90 compared with 85 in 1959. The crude death rate based on the mid-year population was 17.20 compared with 16.28 in the previous year. The following table has been compiled for comparison with previous years :

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Recorded Rate</u>
1956	63	34	29	12.16
1957	79	32	47	15.13
1958	101	45	56	19.46
1959	85	36	49	16.28
1960	90	37	53	17.20

In order to compare the mortality in the District with the mortality for England and Wales, it is necessary to make a correction to allow for the difference in age and sex distribution of the two populations. This is done by applying to the crude death rate of the District an "Area Comparability Factor" which has been estimated by the Registrar General as 0.72 for this District.

The Standardised Death Rate, therefore, is 12.38 which may be compared with that of 11.5 (provisional) for England and Wales.

Births - The number of live births assigned to this District was 72 compared with 63 in 1959. The rate per thousand of the population is 13.76. When the Registrar General's Area Comparability Factor for births (1.11) is applied to this figure, the Standardised Birth Rate of 15.27 for this District compared with 17.1 (provisional) for England and Wales.

Stillbirths - There was one stillbirth during 1960

Illegitimate Births - There were two illegitimate births assigned to the District during the year, compared with three in 1959. Shown as a proportion of the total number of live births, this represents 2.77 per cent.

Maternal Mortality - No maternal deaths were recorded during the year.

Infant Mortality - There were two deaths of infants in the first year of life. The causes of death were as follows :-

<u>Sex</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Cause of death</u>
M	5 months	Septicaemia
M	8 hours	Prematurity

N.B. Vital Statistics. It is important that too much weight should not be attached to small variations in these rates from one year to another, particularly where relatively small populations are involved - attention should rather be paid to the trend of these rates over a period of years.

MORTALITY TABLE

Classified in accordance with 36 headings based on the
Abbreviated List of the International Statistical
Classifications of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death, 1955.

Cause of Death	Male	Female	Total
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infection	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	-	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	-	1
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	1	-	1
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	2	2
13. Malignant, neoplasm uterus	-	-	-
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	2	6	8
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-	-
16. Diabetes	-	-	-
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	5	9	14
18. Coronary disease, angina	9	6	15
19. Hypertension with heart disease	-	-	-
20. Other heart disease	7	6	13
21. Other circulatory disease	1	4	5
22. Influenza	-	-	-
23. Pneumonia	1	4	5
24. Bronchitis	4	1	5
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	-	1	1
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	-	-
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	1	1
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	-	3	3
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	1	-	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	3	7	10
33. Motor vehicle accidents	-	-	-
34. All other accidents	-	3	3
35. Suicide	1	-	1
36. Homicide and Operations of War	-	-	-
	37	53	90

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

General Medical Services

General medical services under Part IV of the National Health Service Act, 1946, are provided by medical practitioners resident in the district, and in adjoining districts, all of whom undertake maternity medical services.

County Council Services

- I Health Department. The County Council is the local health authority for the purposes of Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946, and provides the following services in the district :-
- (a) Midwifery and Home Nursing. Nurse-midwives are provided to attend general nursing and midwifery cases in the home.
 - (b) Health Visiting. The nurse midwives act also as health visitors and with special training in the case of the mother and young child, are available to give advice on health matters in the home or at the clinic. They act also as school nurses.
 - (c) Infant Welfare Centre. A fortnightly Infant Welfare Clinic is held at the Castle, Bude.
 - (d) Dental Clinic. Priority dental treatment for expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children is available at the Dental Clinic held at the Castle, Bude.
 - (e) Vaccination and Immunisation. Facilities for vaccination against smallpox and immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough are provided at the Infant Welfare Clinic or by the supply of materials to the family doctor. Regular sessions are held for poliomyelitis vaccination.
 - (f) Home Help Service. Home helps are employed to provide domestic help for households in certain circumstances, a charge being made for this service according to the means of the person concerned.
 - (g) Ambulance Service. A service of ambulances for the conveyance of sick, accident and emergency cases is provided. For sitting cases, utilising sitting case vehicles are used. When appropriate some such cases are carried by the Hospital Car Service, a voluntary organisation. Day-to-day administration of the service is carried out from Ambulance Control, Bodmin.

(h) Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care.

A full-time tuberculosis health visitor is provided for the care and after-care of tuberculous persons. District nurses are available to assist in the home treatment of such persons when required by the Chest Physician or family doctor. Certain special investigations are carried out in other types of illness by district health visitors, while health education is carried out by the County's medical and nursing staff.

(j) Mental Health. The County Council has certain responsibilities in connection with the ascertainment of mental ill-health and mental deficiency, with the provision of statutory supervision, etc. for mental defectives living in the community, and with the provision of after-care following treatment for mental illness. The Mental Welfare Officer for the district works from the Health Area Office, Launceston.

II Education Department. As local Education Authority, the County Council is responsible for the School Health Service, which provides the following :-

Periodic Medical Inspection of pupils
Cleanliness Surveys of pupils
Dental Inspection and treatment of pupils
Ascertainment of handicapped pupils in need of special education.
Treatment Clinic at the Castle, Bude:
Dental Clinics every second Thursday.
Child Guidance, by arrangement at Plymouth Child Guidance Clinic.

III Welfare Department. This service is concerned with the welfare of the aged, and with that of various categories of handicapped persons. It is concerned also with the provision of temporary accommodation in certain circumstances for persons in urgent need thereof. The Welfare Officer for the District works from the Health Area Office, Launceston.

Hospital Services.

The South Western Regional Hospital Board is the hospital authority for the Area.

Stratton Cottage Hospital provides in-patient and out-patient facilities in the district. Patients are referred also to hospitals in Plymouth and elsewhere. Cases of infectious disease are admitted to the Scott Isolation Hospital, Plymouth, and tuberculosis patients to Didworthy or Tehidy Sanatoria. Mental hospital accommodation is provided by St. Lawrence's Hospital and Laninval House, Bodmin and Moorfields Hospital, Ivybridge, Devon.

An Orthopaedic Clinic is held weekly at the Castle, Bude and a Physiotherapy Clinic at Dawfield Hospital, Holsworthy. The Chest Clinic is held at Launceston Hospital. An Ophthalmic Clinic for school and pre-school children is held periodically at the Castle, Bude. A Specialist Ante-Natal Clinic is held at the Launceston Health Clinic each week.

Laboratory Facilities.

These are provided by the Public Health Laboratories at Exeter and Plymouth, to which specimens for bacteriological examination are submitted.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT

WATER SUPPLIES. The District may be divided under three main headings for the purpose of water supplies, namely :-

- (a) Those parts of the District supplied by the Council's Water Undertaking.

The Tamar Lake impounding reservoir continues to supply ample water for present and future needs, but the problem of reduced pressures in the higher parts of the District, during peak periods, remains, due to restricted filtration, storage and distribution facilities. During the year the practice was continued of putting into operation the storage reservoirs at Leigh and Hillhead, and the draw-off from these two reservoirs during peak periods assisted considerably in stabilising pressures. The level of the Tamar Lake did not fall to any appreciable extent during the whole of the summer, as the year was comparatively wet. Comparative rainfall figures for the months of June, July and August were respectively, 1.32" as compared with 0.69" in 1959, 4.66" as compared with 2.34", and 3.78" as compared with 2.27".

During the time when the level of the Tamar Lake fell below the level of the overflow weir, advantage was taken of the fact to effect necessary repairs to the overflow, as there had occurred considerable washing out of the joints of the stonework. It was found possible to complete the more urgent of these repairs, before the level of the Lake rose again at the end of the season.

- (b) Those parts of the adjoining Rural District supplied by the Council's Water Undertaking.

The Council continues to supply water to adjacent parts of the Rural District, although most of the latter is now supplied by the North Devon Water Board. At the time of writing, nothing further is known with regard to the proposal to absorb the areas of the Rural District now supplied by the Council, into the general scheme for the Rural District. This is regrettable, since the water now supplied to the Rural District by the Council would, if available for consumption in the Urban area, effect a considerable improvement in the supply to the latter.

- (c) Those parts of the Urban District not supplied by the Council's Water Undertaking.

It is not an economic proposition to supply the more scattered and isolated properties in the District with water. These derive their supply, in a few cases, from bore hole wells, which provide adequate and bacteriologically pure water. The majority of private supplies, however, are from shallow wells, or even surface springs, which give a very uncertain supply, both in quantity and purity. A certain amount of anxiety must always be felt about these supplies, which, though serving only small groups of the population, are always, as untreated water, a potential vehicle for the transmission of organisms of pathogenic origin.

A table of the results of bacteriological analyses is appended below. Whilst the number of samples taken was not quite as high as in 1959, the results have been very satisfactory. It will be noted that in all cases the tap water samples were placed in Class I.

Summary of bacteriological reports.

Filterbeds, Vealand.

(Filtered but unchlorinated)

Satisfactory
(No organisms)

Unsatisfactory

9

3

Tap water samples (Filtered and chlorinated)

	<u>Class I</u>	<u>Class II</u>	<u>Class III</u>	<u>Class IV</u>
Bude	8	Nil	Nil	Nil
Stratton	9	Nil	Nil	Nil
Poughill	7	Nil	Nil	Nil

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

There are no changes to report in the sewerage and sewage disposal arrangements in the Urban District during the year. It should be borne in mind that these arrangements have been in operation for many decades, and that, during this time, there has been an increasing load upon the system, due to additional connections for new houses and, more recently, to the addition of the Poughill and Upton sewage to the main Bude system. It may be recalled also that the partial treatment at the Stratton works does not produce a satisfactory effluent, and has been the subject of comment in this annual report in the past.

Early in the year, the Council considered a report from the Surveyor on the frequent surcharging of the sewers following heavy rain, due to their inadequacy, and decided to instruct consulting engineers to prepare a report on the sewerage and sewage disposal arrangements for the district. While the investigations of the consulting engineers were well in hand at the end of the year, they had not then been completed.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The Urban District has for some time enjoyed considerable freedom from infestation, due to the attentions of a skilled and conscientious full-time Rodent Operator. During the summer of the year under review it was, regrettably, found necessary for reasons of economy, to give him additional duties, which meant that the work of rodent control suffered some neglect for approximately three months, and at the end of the year the results of this neglect, involuntary though it was, were still being felt. The rapid multiplication of the rodent population, in favourable circumstances, is a fact which is not commonly appreciated and a large infestation, once established, is not easily totally eradicated.

No formal proceedings have been necessary under the Act. Private dwellings, business premises and Council properties have been subjected to regular treatments, and owners of properties have remained co-operative.

For the annual treatment of the sewerage systems, the "Salford Method", using Warfarin in muslin bags, was again employed. The number of takes recorded was again small, but owing to the extended period over which the baits could be left in position by this method, some takes were recorded where none had been remarked before.

No. of survey visits by the Operator.....	910
No. of treatments carried out.....	591
No. of revisits made.....	2035

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

During the year there were four licensed camping sites in operation. One of these has a permanent licence and the remaining three operate during the summer months only. A fifth site, mentioned in last year's report, which was in Bude, and possessed chemical sanitation only, was operating under temporary planning permission. This permission was not renewed in 1960, and the camp ceased to operate. In view of the increasing popularity of camping holidays, the loss of one licensed site is regretted, as existing sites are becoming inadequate to meet the demand. For the site in question, the proximity of the main sewer would have made the provision of flush sanitation a comparatively simple matter.

Once again, no further development occurred on the site at Grenville Gate, but the existing facilities are very satisfactory for the number permitted.

Owing to the comparatively wet summer, the problem of casual campers was considerably reduced, as compared with 1959, and very few nuisances arose.

The operators of the licensed sites are extremely co-operative, and standards of cleanliness and hygiene have remained high. Refuse is collected by the Council's refuse lorry, at the times of collection normal to the respective areas of the sites. In addition, the sites have facilities for the burning of combustible refuse.

During the year, the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, came into force. Before its passage through Parliament, two meetings were held in Cornwall, at which full discussions took place between representatives of the Planning Authority, and the Local Authorities. The Public Health Inspector attended these meetings, and the liaison between the Planning and Public Health Authorities has proved extremely useful.

By the end of the year, applications for licences under the new legislation had been received from all site operators, and conditional planning approval had been given for three holiday sites, and one residential site. One site already had planning permission, and this, therefore, did not require renewal. All the sites, with one exception, complied with the major conditions. It is understood that proposals for additional sanitary accommodation etc. will be submitted shortly in respect of the one exception.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The Cornwall County Council control most of the roads in the District, but the work of street cleansing is carried out mainly by the staff of the Urban District Council.

Refuse collection is undertaken throughout the District by the Council. The vehicle employed is a S & D "Chelsea" "W" type, fore and aft tipper, with side loading facilities, and a capacity of 11.3 cubic yards. The vehicle is manned by a driver and two loaders in the summer months, when a twice weekly collection is carried out in most of the District. In the winter months, with a once weekly collection, the driver and one loader are employed.

The method of disposal by controlled tipping is employed, and the present tip at Tiscott Wood, whilst filling up considerably, appears to have sufficient capacity for perhaps another five years. Partial incineration has again been employed, and the incinerator is situated on the Council's property at the Wharf, Bude. This method has been found useful in reducing bulk, by reduction of the combustibles.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

Section 47 - No action

Section 50 - No action

HOUSING

The Council continued, during the year under review, the policy of not erecting Council houses. This policy was adopted after due consideration, and was due to the removal of subsidies for housing by the Central Government, the Council being of the opinion that no tenant in the area would be able to afford to pay an economic, non-subsidised rent, due to the low wages prevailing in the area. It was unfortunate that this decision happened to coincide with full development of existing sites. This meant that, although subsidy could have been obtained for re-housing tenants of slum property, no such houses were built, owing to the fact that this would have necessitated further extensive site works.

The picture with regard to private building during the year showed some improvement on the previous year. By the end of the period 9 private houses had been completed, and a further 12 were in the course of erection. This compares with 8 and 5 respectively in 1959. Again the lack of private development was due, in a large measure, to the difficulty in obtaining suitable sites within the development area. A revision of the Town Development Map is shortly due, and it is to be hoped that the deficiency of sites can then be rectified.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food Premises and Clean Food.

The number and types of premises in the District are :-

Restaurants and hotel kitchens.....	45
Bakers and confectioners.....	5
Butchers.....	6
Dairies.....	5
Ice-cream dealers.....	25
Boarding houses.....	55
Greengrocers.....	10
Grocers.....	12
School canteens.....	3

No. of inspections of registered food premises.....198

No. of inspections of other food premises.....270

Food Hygiene Regulations.

Inspections and advisory visits to food premises form an important part of the work of the Department, in an area whose main industry is the tourist industry. Whilst the willing co-operation of nearly all management staffs has been secured, in producing and maintaining hygienic standards, the seasonal nature of the trade presents very real difficulties, in the securing and retaining of satisfactory staffs. In spite of these difficulties, however, with very few exceptions good standards have been maintained. Where infringements have been found verbal or informal comment has been sufficient, and no formal proceedings have been necessary.

One cafe, in which space was restricted, and in which the standards of hygiene were not as satisfactory as in the majority, was taken over by a company, and the whole premises redesigned. The result of this reconstruction was that the cafe on the ground floor became part of a store, and the first floor was developed into a modern restaurant.

Meat Inspection.

Slaughterhouses Act, 1958.

In accordance with the provisions of this Act, the Council carried out a review, after consultation with such organisations as appeared to them to represent the interests concerned, and thereafter submitted a report to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food on :-

- (a) the existing and probable future requirements of their district for slaughterhouse facilities, having regard to the needs both of persons requiring the use of such facilities and of other persons; and

- (b) the slaughterhouse facilities which are, or are likely to become, available to meet these requirements.

The report was accepted by the Minister, with the single amendment of the day appointed for the construction standards to apply in the district. This was named in the report as 31st December, 1960. For administrative reasons, this date was amended by the Minister to 1st April, 1961.

Very fortunately, from the point of view of efficient meat inspection and general supervision, there is only one slaughterhouse in the District. This building, which is owned by British Railways, and is situated in the Goods Yard at Bude Station, is now leased by a company. Proposals had been put forward in the previous year for enlargement and general improvement of the facilities. At the end of 1960, the main structural alterations had been completed. These comprised making the existing slaughterhall and hanging room into the slaughterhall, and adding an extension on the south end, roughly similar in size to the old slaughterhall and hanging room combined, for a new hanging and cooling room; and providing an office, staff room, hide and skin room, gut room, detention, and condemned meat rooms, and additional toilet facilities. Obviously, with the work of reconstruction going on, slaughtering was curtailed, and the throughput for the year fell, as compared with the previous year.

The regular staff of the slaughterhouse has consisted of three full-time slaughtermen and one labourer, who have been able to deal reasonably adequately with the available trade. The total throughput of the slaughterhouse for the year was :-

Steers.....	241
Heifers.....	245
Cows and bulls.....	93
Calves.....	66
Sheep and lambs.....	19,926
Pigs.....	515

Total	21,086
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The appended table will show that 100% meat inspection was not entirely maintained. This was due to the illness of the inspector during which time the Public Health Inspector from the adjoining Rural District carried out the duties of Deputy, but was unable to cover meat inspection fully.

The table indicates no tuberculosis in cattle other than cows, which is to be expected, owing to the increase in the number of attested herds. An increase in incidence is shown in the case of cows. This is partly explained by the fact that the number of cows admitted increased, and partly by the fact that known reactors were accepted for slaughter.

In spite of this, no animal was totally condemned. The incidence of the disease in pigs showed a marked decrease, as did also the number of pigs slaughtered. The latter was due to the lack of facilities for dealing with pigs during a large part of the year.

Once again, in the case of cattle other than cows, no carcasses were totally condemned for diseases other than tuberculosis and cysticercosis. In the case of cows, however, there was an increase in the number totally condemned in this classification. This is explained in a measure by the fact that the company accepted several such animals for the boning trade. The number of sheep totally condemned rose considerably, due largely to very cirrhotic conditions of the liver, associated with emaciation and oedema, attributable in some measure to the wetness of the summer.

One case of cysticercosis was found in a steer. The condition was not generalised, and the carcass was submitted to treatment by refrigeration.

Disposal of condemned meat and other foods.

Condemned meat, both from the slaughterhouse and butchers' shops, is removed by a contractor, who sterilises and processes it, and converts it into animal feeding stuffs.

Tinned and similar goods are taken to the Council's refuse tip and buried.

Ice-cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1947.

There are 38 ice-cream dealers in the District whose premises are registered. Of these, 30 retail the product, and 8 do not at the moment. There are, at the present time, no manufacturer-retailers in the District, all the ice-cream on retail sale being the product of one of the multiple manufacturers. The wrapped variety has maintained a high standard throughout, but the bulk loose type has caused considerable trouble. It was found that traders were not being sufficiently careful about sterilising and cleaning serving equipment, and many advisory visits were made. Initially, many low category reports on samples of loose ice-cream were recorded, as shown by the Table below. These were always followed up immediately with advisory visits, and further sampling, and an all round improvement followed. By the end of the season, no unsatisfactory samples were recorded. The number of samples taken was nearly double that for the previous season, and in view of this the table of results is reasonably satisfactory.

Summary of results of samples - 1960

Provisional methylene blue test.

Result in Grade I	-	74.24%
II	-	9.99%
III	-	6.06%
IV	-	9.71%

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

Classified list of factories as at 31st December, 1960.

<u>Nature of employment</u>	<u>Power</u>	<u>Non-power</u>
1. Food manufacture	4	-
2. Wearing apparel		
(a) Boots and shoes	3	6
(b) Outfitting	1	-
3. Carpentry, joinery and saw mills	6	2
4. Garages, repair shops and engineers	9	2
5. Laundries	1	-
6. Monumental masons	1	1
7. Gas works	1	-
8. Plumbers	-	2
9. Dairies	-	3
10. Photography	-	2
11. Printing works	1	-
12. Electrical engineers	1	1
13. Cabinet makers and upholsterers	-	3

Prescribed Particulars of the Factories Act, 1937, are attached as an appendix to this report in accordance with Circular 1/60 of the Ministry of Health.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND
OTHER DISEASES

The infectious diseases which are statutorily notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health are the following :- Smallpox, Cholera, Diphtheria, Membranous Croup, Erysipelas, Scarlet Fever, Typhus Fever, Typhoid Fever, Paratyphoid Fever, Relapsing fever, Plague, Poliomyelitis, Tuberculosis, Malaria, Dysentery, Puerperal Pyrexia, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Acute primary pneumonia, Acute influenzal pneumonia, Whooping cough, Measles, Acute encephalitis, Meningococcal infection, Anthrax and Food Poisoning.

In cases of infectious disease, preliminary investigations are carried out by the Public Health Inspector, when advice is given regarding current disinfection, segregation of contacts, etc. Terminal disinfection, when necessary, is carried out under the supervision of the Public Health Inspector.

The monthly incidence of infectious disease is shown in Table III.

Smallpox - No case was notified during the year, in the course of which 45 primary vaccinations and 9 re-vaccinations were carried out.

Diphtheria - No case was notified during the year, in which 49 children received a complete course of primary immunisation against the disease, the triple antigen against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus being used in almost all instances. 207 children received booster injections.

Measles - There was a sharp outbreak of measles at the end of the year, 99 cases occurring in November and December. Of these, 71 were notified in December and, although a few cases continued to occur in the early months of 1961, the epidemic was virtually over by the end of the year. Apart from sporadic cases the last small epidemic of this disease was in 1956. The proportion of susceptibles in the child population was therefore high.

Whooping Cough - One case was notified in 1960.

Poliomyelitis - No cases of this disease were notified during the year. Early in the year, the Minister of Health extended the age range of those eligible for vaccination under the County Councils' scheme to include persons up to the age of 40 years, and also increased the number of priority groups.

Vaccination continued during the year, 216 persons receiving a course of two injections. Since the beginning of the scheme in 1956, a total of 1,230 persons in the district had received the primary course of vaccination, and, of these, 931 had also had their third injection.

Food Poisoning - No cases were notified during 1960.

Tuberculosis

	<u>Males</u>		<u>Females</u>	
	<u>Pul.</u>	<u>Non.Pul.</u>	<u>Pul.</u>	<u>Non.Pul.</u>
Cases on Register 31.12.59	20	-	9	1
No. of cases notified during the year	2	-	-	-
Cases restored	1	-	2	-
Inward Transfers	-	-	-	-
Cases removed	2	-	2	1
Total on Register 31.12.60	21	-	9	-

B.C.G. Vaccination continues to be offered to all susceptible contacts of known cases, most of whom avail themselves of this protection.

The scheme for B.C.G. Vaccination of susceptible school leavers was continued by the County Council during the year, again with a good response.

Mass Radiography Unit. The Plymouth Mass Radiography Unit visited Bude from 26th October until 4th November, 1960 for a general survey open to the public. The use of mass radiography is a valuable means of the detection of pulmonary tuberculosis, and other chest conditions, in an early stage.

Dr. Geoffrey Sheers, Medical Director of the Unit, has supplied the following information :-

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
"Number of examinations	580	601	1181
Number referred for further investigation	3	2	5

The patients referred for further examination were mainly cases of old-standing disease requiring follow-up".

Examination by mass radiography is offered on a confidential basis, and it is therefore not possible to estimate how many of the number examined were residents of the Urban District.

OTHER DISEASES

Cancer of the Lung.

During 1960, out of a total of 12 deaths from all forms of cancer, one male death was due to cancer of the lung. This brings the total of deaths from this cause in the district from 1949 to 16 male and 6 female deaths. During the same period, there have been 69 male and 78 female deaths from all forms of cancer.

TABLE I
TUBERCULOSIS

Age and Sex Distribution of Cases and Deaths - 1960.

<u>Age Groups</u>	<u>New Cases</u>				<u>Deaths</u>			
	<u>Pul.</u>		<u>Other</u>		<u>Pul.</u>		<u>Other</u>	
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
0 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE II

VITAL STATISTICS

Summary for Previous Years

<u>Year</u>	<u>Population (estimated)</u>	<u>Births</u>		<u>Deaths</u>			
		<u>Number</u>	<u>Crude Rate</u>	<u>Under 1. year</u>		<u>All ages</u>	
				<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate</u>
1956	5,180	70	13.51	1	14.28	63	12.16
1957	5,220	44	8.43	2	45.45	79	15.13
1958	5,190	54	10.40	-	-	101	19.46
1959	5,220	63	12.07	-	-	85	16.28
1960	5,230	72	13.76	2	27.77	90	17.20

TABLE III

Monthly Incidence of Notifiable Diseases (other than
Tuberculosis)

	<u>Jan.</u>	<u>Feb.</u>	<u>Mar.</u>	<u>Apr.</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>Aug.</u>	<u>Sept.</u>	<u>Oct.</u>	<u>Nov.</u>	<u>Dec.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	28	71	100
	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	28	71	101

TABLE IV

Summary of Public Health Inspector's inspections

Description of premises	No. of visits	No. of defects found	No. of defects remedied
Bakehouses	21	5	5
Dairies	6	1	1
Food preparation premises	282	12	12
Factories	37	4	3
Housing	207	19	19
Butchers	186	3	3
Shops	27	-	-
Water supplies	53	2	2
Verminous premises	-	-	-
Pests destruction	65	-	-

Nuisances and defects remedied during the year

Overcrowding	-	Refuse receptacles	19
Keeping of animals	12	Camping sites	5
Sanitary accommodation		Yard paving	-
(a) insufficient	11	Dampness	6
(b) defective	1	Roofs and R.W.pipes	-
Drainage		Floors	8
(a) reconstructed	-	Walls and ceilings	10
(b) repaired	8	Windows and ventilation	2
(c) cleansed	23	Water supplies	-
Cesspools			
(a) abolished	-		
(b) repaired	3		

Total visits of all kinds made by the Public Health
Inspector during the year 1994

TABLE V

MEAT INSPECTION

Carcases and offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle excl. cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
No. killed	486	93	66	19,926	515	Nil
No. inspected	486	93	66	18,820	515	Nil
<u>All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticercosis</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	3	1	65	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	22	21	Nil	82	Nil	Nil
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticercosis	4.53%	25.81%	1.52%	0.78%	Nil	Nil
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	3	Nil	Nil	2	Nil
Percentage of number inspected effected with tuberculosis	0.0%	3.23%	Nil	Nil	0.39%	Nil
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

APPENDIX

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the
Factories Act, 1937.

Part 1 of the Act

1 - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities. (i.e. Factories with- out power)	18	31	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (i.e. Factories with power)	28	39	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' Premises) (i.e. Elec- trical Stations, Institutions and Sites of Building Operations and Works of Engineer- ing Construction)	4	8	-	-
Total	50	78	-	-

2 - Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (Section 1)	2	2	-	-	-
Overcrowding (Section 2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable tempera- ture (Section 3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventila- tion (Section 4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (Section 6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (Section 7)	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	2	-	2	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (Not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	4	-	2	-

PART VIII of the Act

Outwork

(Sections 110 and 111)

N I L

